

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, JAN. 30, 1836.

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From the Observer & Reporter.

LINES TO MY MOTHER.

Rack'd with a fever, I awoke—

All now were gone, save only one,
And she in midlest accents spoke,
Saying, my child! you're not alone.

It was my watchful mother's voice,
Which came so sweetly to my ears;
I felt that I could then rejoice,
And think no more of worldly cares.

Once more forgetfulness came on,
And fevered dreams beset my brain;
I dreamed that even she had gone,
And I was left to die in pain.

I call'd for water—none were near,—
My fever raged till madness came;

Still, still, I call'd, yet none would hear;
My lips and tongue were wrapp'd in flame.

I tried to move—a chill cold hand
Seem'd pressing on my throbbing heart;

I turned, and saw beside my bed;
Death, with his cold relentless dart.

The vision ceased—I oped my eyes—

My mother was beside my bed;
She had not heard my fevered cries,
But saw the tossings of my head.

I asked for drink—she gave me some,
And oh! how eagerly I quaff'd!

I felt for those, sick far from home,
With no kind friend to give a draught.

Oh! who can tell a mother's fears?

Who can unlock a mother's heart?
Have you ever seen a mother's tears,
When from her offspring forced to part?

If it has been thy hapless fate,
Never in known have a mother's cares,
I'll tell thee that thy loss is great,
Which thou will feel in after years.

When sick with its ills shall come;
When sorrow shall make sad my soul;
Give me the solace of a home,
A tender mother to console.

WESTERN BARD.

Pauperism in Europe.—According to recent calculations there are at present in Europe 16,797,833 paupers, one-twentieth of the total population. The number of the laboring class who depend wholly on their toil, and whom the least change would plunge into utter want, amounts to 50,000,000, or one fifth of the general population. The mass of the indigent approaches 17,000,000.

London includes 105,000 paupers in 1,350,000 inhabitants.

In 1791, there were estimated to be at Vienna, in a population of 170,000, 37,544 paupers. In 1822, in consequence of the adoption of wise administrative measures, the number was reduced to 20,581.

In 1792 there existed at Copenhagen 3,400 paupers in 120,000 inhabitants.

In 1798, when the religious orders were suppressed, the poor list of Rome amounted to more than 30,000 in a population of 147,000.

The poor population in Italy amounts to one twenty-fifth of the whole. At Venice it was lately estimated that in a population of 100,000 there were 70,000 poor.

At Amsterdam not long since, there were more than 80,000 poor in a population of 217,000. At Berlin of 160,000 inhabitants but 12,000 are paupers. In the Canton of Glarus in Switzerland, the fourth as the population is in indigence.—*Phil. Herald.*

THOMAS ADAMS,
SILK & FUR HAT MANUFACTURER
Main Street, Lexington, Ky.

R E SPECTUFLY informs the citizens of the city, and Fayette county, generally, that he has commenced his business in the small frame house opposite Messrs. Montmellin and Cornwall's store, where he will attend to all orders for Hats with punctuality and despatch, and grateful for the least favor.

Lexington, Jan. 23, 1836—3-1

FOR SALE FOR CASH,
A FIRST-RATE PIANO FORTÉ. En-
quire at his office.
Lexington, 21, 1836—51-1

WOOD CUTTERS! WOOD CUT-
TERS!!!

THE subscriber will give five cents per cord to wood cutters, for cutting wood within two miles of Lexington. Apply to

N. MC COY,

Dec 23, 1835—51-1

Near Lexington

UNITED STATES VESSELS OF WAR.

Names and Rate.	Guns.	Where employed.
Independence	74	In ordinary
Franklin	74	do
Washington	74	do
Columbus	74	do
Ohio	74	do
North Carolina	74	Ready for a crew
Delaware	74	In commission
Alabama	74	On the stocks
Verona	74	do
Virginia	74	do
Pennsylvania	74	do
New York	74	do
Frigates, 1st class.	44	Ready for a crew
United States	44	In commission
Constitution	44	In ordinary
Guerriere	44	do
Java	44	do
Potomac	44	In commission
Blandywine	44	do
Hudson	44	In ordinary
Santee	44	On the stocks
Cumberland	44	do
Sabine	44	do
Savannah	44	do
Raritan	44	do
Columbia	44	do
St. Lawrence	44	do
Frigates, 2d class.	36	In commission
Constellation	36	In ordinary
Congress	36	do
Macdonian	36	do
Sloops of War.	24	In commission
John Adams	24	In ordinary
Cyane	24	In commission
Essex	18	do
Ontario	18	do
Peacock	18	Ready for a crew
Boston	18	In commission
Lexington	18	In commission
Vincennes	18	do
Warren	18	In ordinary
Natchez	18	In ordinary
Falmouth	18	do
Faithful	18	do
Vandalia	18	In commission
St. Louis	18	do
Concord	18	In commission
Schooners, &c.	12	do
Dolphin	12	In ordinary
Grampus	12	Ready for a crew
Shark	12	do
Enterprise	12	do
Boxer	12	do
Experiment	12	do
Fox	3	Receiving ship, Balt.
Sea Gull (gallion)	Do.	Philadelphia.

LIST OF FRENCH SHIPS OF WAR,

In the Mediterranean.

SHIPS OF THE LINE—9.		
Montebello,	120 gns.	Nestor
Suffren	90	Scipion
Duquesne	80	Triton
Ville de Marseille	74	Breslaw
FRIGATES—6.		
Iphigenie	56	Victoire
Artemise	56	Galatee
Bellone	56	Circe
COAVENTES—5.		
Circe	28	Eagle
Diligente	18	Perle
Corinna	18	
BRIGS—18.		
Alacrity	20	Bougainville
Palinure	20	Surprise
Cygne	20	Fleche
Alerie	20	Alcyone
Ducoudre	20	Comte
Voltiguer	20	Eclipse
Melegre	20	Sylphe
Douillet Thoars	20	Malonine
Grenadier	20	Volage
SCUOONERS—5.		
Ibis	6	Legie
Dauphinoise	6	Estate
Mesange	6	
CUTTER—1. Fuite.		
GUNBOAT—1. Lianome.		
STEAM VESSELS—II.		
Sphinx, Crocodile, Fulton, Chamee, Salaman- de, Castor, Brasier, Courrur, Styx, Vantour, Ranier.		
TRANS-OCEAN VESSELS—II.		
Rhone, Bonite, Maure, Caravene, Agathe, For- tune, Finistere, Durance, Lorraine, Emulation, Laure, Loire, Manguier, Expre- sion.		
On the Ocean.		
SHIPS OF THE LINE—2.		
Alegreia	80	Jupiter
FRIGATES—7.		
Didon	56	Fiora
Terpsichore	53	Constance
Sitene	44	Heronique
Atalante	41	
CORVETTES—6.		
Ariane, Thisbe, Iheronie, Sapho, Blonde, Ceres.		
BRIGS—5.		
Bisson	20	Inconsistent
D'Assas	20	Courraser
Endymoin	20	
LUTIN—10.		
SCHOOONERS—11. Hiodelle.		
Small vessels—5.		
Steam vessels—12.		
Ardent, Meteore, African, and nine others.		
Transpor. vessels—12.		
Abundance, Allier, Dordogne, Loire, Charente, Recherche, Saumon, and five others.		
In addition to this, the Jena and the Santi- Petri, of ninety guns each, are in preparation at Brest.		

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT TO
BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.
Received, read, and referred to the
Committee on Foreign Relations in both
Houses.

MONDAY, JAN. 18.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:
Gentlemen:—In my message at the opening of your session, I informed you that our Charge d'Affairs at Paris had been instructed to ask for the final determination of the French Government, in perfect confidence that the difficulty was at the 4th July, 1831, and that, when advised of the result should be received, it would be made the subject of a special communication.

Whilst, however, the Government of the United States was awaiting the movements of the French Government, in perfect confidence that the difficulty was at the 4th July, 1831, and that, when advised of the result should be received, it would be made the subject of a special communication.

In execution of this design, I now transmit to you the papers numbered from one to thirteen, inclusive, containing, among other things, the correspondence on this subject between our

Charge d'Affairs and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, from which it will be seen that France requires, as a condition precedent to the execution of a treaty unconditionally ratified, and to the payment of a debt acknowledged by all the branches of her Government to be due, that certain explanations shall be made, of which she dictates the terms. These terms are such that Government has already been officially informed cannot be complied with; and, if persisted in, they must be considered as a deliberate refusal on the part of France to fulfil engagements binding by the laws of nations, and held sacred by the whole civilized world. The nature of the act which France requires from this Government is early set forth in the letter of the French Minister, marked No. 4. We will pay the money, says he, when "the Government of the United States is ready on its part to declare to us, by addressing its claim to us officially in writing, that it regrets the misunderstanding which has arisen between the two countries; that this misunderstanding is founded on a mistake; that it never entered into its intention to call in question the good faith of the French Government, nor to take a menacing attitude towards France;" and he adds, "if the Government of the United States does not give this assurance, we shall be obliged to think that this misunderstanding is founded on a mistake; that it never entered into its intention to call in question the good faith of the French Government, nor to take a menacing attitude towards France;" and he adds, "if the Government of the United States does not give this assurance, we shall be obliged to think that this misunderstanding is founded on a mistake; that it never entered into its intention to call in question the good faith of the French Government, nor to take a menacing attitude towards France;" and he adds, "if the Government of the United States does not give this assurance, we shall be obliged to think that this misunderstanding is founded on a mistake; that it never entered into its intention to call in question the good faith of the French Government, nor to take a menacing attitude towards France;" and he adds, "if the Government of the United States does not give this assurance, we shall be obliged to think that this misunderstanding is founded on a mistake; that it never entered into its intention to call in question the good faith of the French Government, nor to take a menacing attitude towards France;" and he adds, "if the Government of the United States does not give this assurance, we shall be obliged to think that this misunderstanding is founded on a mistake; that it never entered into its intention to call in question the good faith of the French Government, nor to take a menacing

GAZETTE.



The Starspangled Banner, long may it wave
Over the land of the Free and home of the brave.

NATIONAL NOMINATION!!
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF KENTUCKY.

Mr. Bradford.—

The situation of our relations with France is known to your readers, and that we are probably on the eve of a war with that nation. At the last session of Congress, Mr. Cambreleng, the chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations, moved an appropriation of three millions of dollars, to be used in preparing our naval and military defences in a proper condition to meet foreign aggression, if in the opinion of the President circumstances should require it. This was done after a consultation with the cabinet, and so informed the House. The appropriation was voted by the House and sent to the Senate. Upon that vote, the following representatives from Kentucky voted against it, viz:

CHILTON ALLAN, JNO. CHAMBERS, BENJAMIN HARDIN, and JAMES HARLAN.

What will be the course of our Senators at the present session? We can conjecture: It will be governed as usual by the motives which govern the faction which owns them, or they will be driven by fear of public opinion, to join with the friends of national honor in preparing to vindicate our rights.

The people of Kentucky should speak out. I have no doubt but that war is even now at our door. Kentucky will not sacrifice her character a second time, even for the sake of Mr. Clay. She will call her faithless representatives to a heavy account for their desertion of the national standard. Let the organs of the republican party here speak out. We call upon the organs of the opposition in Lexington, Frankfort, Louisville, and elsewhere, to deny if they can, that Kentucky is in favor of the stand taken by the President in relation to France.

It was voted down, both the Senators from Kentucky, HENRY CLAY and GEORGE M. BIBB voting against the incorporation. It had been occupying too much time to explain it. It finally was defeated after a number of conferences, &c. &c. from the day when the committee of the Senate had met on the subject. Mr. Leigh, the notorious, has asserted that a watch showed that it was but 11 o'clock when the committee of the Senate voted it out. Mr. Grimes, of Virginia, said on the floor of the House that when the committee of conference came in it was past 12 o'clock on the 3d March, and that he was no longer a member, and would not vote. So said others, a quorum of the House could not be formed, and the bill as reduced in amount by the committee, was lost.

Mr. Leigh now says he was very anxious for the passage of the bill. Then he and his allies risked the safety of our frontiers and the national honor on one hour's time. His constituents and the nation understand him and those who acted with him.

Since that time, the question of peace or war is becoming narrower; an enemy's fleet is approaching us, with the announcement that General Jackson must make up his decision in the view of the power of France, and the fearful consequences of a refusal of French terms.—A written apology dictated by that government is presented for his signature, in which as the President of the United States, he is to express regret for the misunderstanding, attribute it to mistake, deny any charge against the good faith of France, and every intention of menace.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the whole of the above recited act as constitutes the said Mayor of said city the chief executive officer of said corporation, or gives to the said Mayor any executive power or authority whatever, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the Mayor of the city of Lexington shall be appointed and hold his office as is prescribed by the constitution of the state of Kentucky for the appointment and tenure of office of other judicial officers; and he shall have and exercise all the power, authority and jurisdiction heretofore conferred or attempted to be conferred upon the president of the board of councilmen, he, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the president and board of councilmen shall, under the direction of the Mayor, provide a seal for the city court, which shall be in the custody of the clerk of the city court, to be used and affixed by him as the seal of the circuit courts are.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That in consideration of the fines assessed in favor of the commonwealth, and which are given to the use of the city, this city of Lexington shall annually pay into the public treasury in the month of December, the sum of five hundred dollars; and in default of payment, the city shall be liable to motion by the auditor as sheriffs and other collecting officers are now.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That the validity of the city ordinances may be tried by a writ of prohibition from the Judge of the Fayette circuit court, with the right of appeal to the court of appeals.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That no license to keep a coffee house or a victualing house, or a house for the retailing of spirituous and other liquors, shall be granted by the council upon the payment of a sum of money less than one hundred dollars.

Approved Jan. 22, 1836.

From the Baltimore Republican.

WRITING.—An animated discussion took place in the Senate of the United States on Tuesday last, on the introduction, by Mr. Benton, of resolutions for appropriating the whole surplus revenue to fortifications and increasing the naval and military forces of the country. On introducing them, he made some remarks, which seem to have produced considerable excitement among the opposition leaders, and the opposi-

tion editors and letter writers represent his speech to have been exceedingly warlike, although they allege that he declared he had no expectation that the two countries, France and America, would come into hostile collision. It would seem, from these representations, that in their opinion, any proposition to place the country in a state of defence, is a warlike movement; and that for any one to desire to see such preparations made as will enable us to resist successfully an attack from a foreign foe, in case we should come into hostile collision, is an evidence that such person desires a war with France. If the desire to see the country placed in a state of defence, preparatory to any contingency which may arise, is an evidence of a warlike disposition, it would have been well for the country if the majority in the Senate, at the last session of Congress, had displayed a more warlike disposition than they did. In that case we should not have been left in our present condition; but we might have been in such a situation as would have prevented the indulgence by the French of the notion they have expressed; that their warlike display, and our defenseless condition, would be likely to have the effect of inducing our Government to yield to their insolent demands, and submit to such terms as their hotspur of an Admiral may choose to dictate.

But the part of his speech which roused the leaders of the opposition in the Senate, was that in which he charged them with having defeated the appropriation bill for fortifications last year. Messrs. Webster, Leigh, Preston and Clayton, all replied to him, and endeavored to defend themselves against the charge. They felt the force of his remarks upon the subject, and perceived the effect they were calculated to produce throughout the country if they did not attempt to repel the charge. Much as they were opposed, last year, to provide for putting the country in a state of defence, and much as their political friends now are disposed to charge those who desire to make such provisions, with displaying a warlike temper and disposition, some of them in attempting to repel Mr. Benton's charge, and Mr. Clayton in particular, contended that he had, according to the views of their political friends, displayed a warlike disposition, as he alleged that he proposed to increase some appropriation for the purpose of making provision for the defence of the country in case of war. We wonder if they will charge Mr. Clayton with being warlike? We shall see.

HORRID SLAUGHTER.

By the arrival of the schooner Atlantic, Capt. Sawyer, five days from Tampa Bay, we learn that on the 22d ult. two companies of U. S. Troops. (12 men) under the command of Major Dade, left Fort Brooke for Fort King, and when about fifty miles from the former place were met by a body of Indians, supposed to amount to 700 men. The advanced guard of 12 men, commanded by Capt. Frazier, at the first fire were shot dead; the Indians then rushed upon the main body, and scalped all except three men.

Among the killed are Major Dade, Capt. Gardner, (Company C. 2d Art.) Capt. Frazier, Lieut. Bassinger, Lieut. Keese, Lieut. Henderson, Lieut. Merge, (Co. C. 2d), and Assistant Surgeon Gaten (Co. B. 3d.)

The wives and children of the unfortunate men arrived here in the Atlantic.

A company, consisting of fifty individuals, residents of Savannah, have volunteered their services in the cause of Florida. Their immediate object is stated to be to guard the U. S. military stores at Picolata, which are now unguarded and subject to be carried off by the Indians. A meeting of the citizens of Savannah had also been held, for the purpose of aiding the Floridians in their warfare with the Seminole Indians. Resolutions had been entered into for the purpose of collecting subscriptions and equipping volunteer troops.—*La. Advertiser.*

NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS,

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

1. LIFE OF Sir James McIntosh, 2 vols.

2. Life of Sir Walter Scott, by Allen

Poetry of Life, 2 vols.

Theatrical Tales, 2 vols.

Paul Pry's Comic Sketch Book

The Partisan, 2 vols.

The South West, by a Yankee

Hamilton Eliza D. 2 vols.

Slight Reminiscences of the Rhine

Gilliss Sedgwick's Tales and Sketches

Rambler in North America

Letters from the South, by Paulding

Hall on the loss of Blood

Dwight's Theology

Beauty of Female Holiness

Chronicles of Gotham

Rose Hill, or tale of the Old Dominion

Remarks on Homopathy

Clark on Consumption

Gedhard on diseases of the Chest

Grood's Study of Medicine; new ed.

McLochlin's Practice; new ed.

Berk's Medical Jurisprudence

Dr. Coit's Bible

English Annual

Young Ladies' Book

Young Artist.—Magnolia

Oriental Annual

Language of Flowers—and some others.

CHIR. WALLACE.

Chesapeake, Lex. Ky. Jan 22, 1836. 3-1f

WANTED,

A SITUATION for a man with a small family, well qualified for business, either as a Clerk or Superintendent of a Hemp Factory. Suitable recommendations can be produced. Call immediately at this office.

Lex. Jan. 19, 1836—3-41

CANDLES AND LEATHER.

1000 BOXES dpt and mould Can-

oles. 15,000 lbs. Spanish sole

Leather—for sale by

MONTMOLIN & CORNWALL.

P. S. As it is our wish to close our consignment of Leather, Shoemakers and dealers in may expect bargains.

January 8, 1836—3-2a

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in

the Post Office in Lexington, Ky. on the

last January, A. D. 1836, which, if not taken

out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A

Adams Jas M esq

Atkins Allen S

Akin miss Mary T

Alteneur Edward esq

Alexander Alfiel

Alexander John R

Angl William

Baker Amos near marble creek meeting house.

Baker David

Bianham James S 2

Beauford Luther M Dr

Bearrell Jesse

Barr L B

Bardsley E

Barnett Peter

Berry B Dr

Bentley William

Bentley John P

Bradley James esq

Bradley Francis (care of John Henry)

Bell John II

Bell Marion miss

Bell Clarissa

Bellsall Elmeline miss

Bearly G A Dr

Berkley Burgess

Bradford George

Belden Paul

Ballard Henry

Benjamin — mr

Barnes Alfred

Bland E W

Bianchi Harry

Brannock Letitia miss

Bartok Robert L

Black James

Blackwell A

Blackwell John

Benning Lucy miss

Benning A D

Bell James

Birch Georg R Jr

Browning Wm P

Brooks John

Brooks Winnie miss

Brown Mary miss

Cackley James

Campbell Victoria

Carpenter John Lewis

Carter II W (A M)

Carter Wm G esq

Clark Edward 3

Clase Harriet miss

Chamblin William

Chew Samuel esq

Charles Edward

Chiles C 2

Chiles II T esq

Clayton Robert II

Cochran Robert II

Cock Sandy (batter)

Cochrane Alexander

Connelly John

Connor Richard

Conover William

Connelly Michael

Connelly S D

Clark A II esq

Clark John P

Coleman John sen

</div

LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, JAN. 30, 1836.

We have to ask the indulgence of our readers for the appearance of the Gazette beyond the usual hour, owing mainly to the illness of one or two of our hands and the late extreme cold weather we have had. Our Carrier being on the sick list too, we will take it as a favor if those of our City subscribers who can, conveniently, will call at either the publishing or printing office for their papers.

Yours, respectfully, J. S.

We received the President's Special Message first in an "Extra Eagle and Monitor," published at Maysville, for which the Editors of these journals will please accept our thanks.

We also make our acknowledgements to Messrs. Polk, Clay, Crittenden, Johnson, Allan, French and Williams, for their polite attention in forwarding us public documents, &c.

During the week, Sleighs have come into requisition, and our streets have been enlivened by the passing and repassing of those vehicles, filled with the fair portion of our inhabitants, rejoicing under the bracing influence of a keen, clear air. The easy and mystic-like manner in which the Sleigh glides swiftly and smoothly along its icy path, and the joy of spirit felt during the amusement render it, and we think deservedly too, one of the chief and favorite amusements of the season. Though not noticed by the Poet, who, in recounting the pleasures of Winter, declared "that with all his faults he loved him well," still we repeat, it deservedly ranks high, as conducive to health and tending more than all the nostrums of quackery, to ease out the "Blue Devils" from those who are unhappily possessed with them.

The nomination of Judge White for the Presidency, has been rejected by the House of Representatives of Mississippi, by a majority of twelve votes.

The war in Florida still rages. Additional corps of Militia have been called from S. Carolina and Georgia. A report is now published in some of the papers, that a detachment of the U. S. troops has been cut off by the Indians, and 80 of them massacred.

The Democratic members of the Virginia Legislature, and Delegates assembled at Richmond on the 11th inst., have nominated Martin Van Buren as a candidate for the Presidency, and Wm. Smyth of Alabama, for the Vice Presidency.

A letter has been received in this city, which states that Natchez under its hill, has been nearly consumed by fire, supposed to be the work of incendiaries, and that a guard of 100 men are patrolling about the place under arms. One of a subsequent date, also mentions the occurrence of another fire in the city.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Monday January 18th, the debate was resumed on a motion to refer the President's message on the subject of our relations with France to the Committee on Foreign Relations. After some approving remarks from Mr. Buchanan, and a speech from Mr. Calhoun, which the Demon of Nullification seemed to suggest—in which he reviled the Government, and declared that preparations to meet the emergency of the case, would be tantamount to a declaration of war, the debate was closed in a burst of patriotic eloquence from Mr. Cuthbert. After which, the message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

In the House of Representatives, they were referred without opposition.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate on the 25th, a preamble and resolutions were submitted by Mr. Guthrie, strongly approving of the decision come to by the House of Representatives of Congress, as expressed in their resolutions respecting the French question last year, and which were laid over till Monday for consideration. The Rail Road still continues the engrossing subject of the Legislature, and has elicited a great deal of good speaking. Amendments have been proposed by different members, but it is still a matter of uncertainty what may be the ultimate decision.

We learn from the Louisville Advertiser, which received its information from a gentleman direct from New Orleans, that R. C. Nicholes, a warm friend of the Administration, was elected to the United States Senate on the 11th inst., by a majority of a single vote.—Here then are three—no trifling accession of strength, these perilous times—fresh from the people, who will afford their warmest support to the Government.

We were handed for publication in the Gazette last week, by one of the individuals concerned, the following communication to Messrs. Clarke and Bryant, and deeming it not out of time at this hour, and more particular as we believe pretty much with the writer, we give it:

From the Lexington *Intelligencer*.

Messrs. Clarke & Bryant:—Gentlemen: you have ever been willing to lay before your readers, and the citizens generally, and thing calculated to benefit, or aid our institutions. The knowledge of this fact, has induced the writer of this article to enquire, with a view of ascertaining whether, in this city, we have not the means of raising, and supporting a band of music! There can be no doubt but it would be useful, and interesting; and, when once the instruments are obtained, would be of very little, if any expense. The instruments for a compact band, will cost from 450 to 400 dollars, which might easily be obtained by voluntary contributions from the citizens. We have many, occupying high stations in our military ranks, who, from their affluence and known liberality, it is presumed would contribute

liberally, as examples to those of humble stations, whose means are considerably limited, but who still are willing to contribute to useful improvement, to the extent of their means. The citizens would be greatly aided, in this enterprise, by the efficient services of Mr. HERRERUGGER, Professor of Music, who, I am informed, would give lessons to a band, on very low terms, warranting beginners on any instrument, in 24 lessons, to be able to perform a number of pieces, suitable for a military, or public occasion.

Hoping these remarks may gain the attention of some of your intelligent readers, I conclude for the present.

Yours, respectfully, J. S.

The following is contained in a letter, received from our Correspondent at Washington, dated January 16th.

"Every thing is bustle with us just now,—it would seem that France does not intend to pay us the money she owes. Her conduct has been wiggardly and despicable to the last degree.

The President I understand, is preparing his special message to Congress—whatever measures he recommends will pass Congress. We are all of one opinion here.

The nominations of Kendall and Taylor are still before the Senate.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Jackson, Miss., dated Jan. 12 1836.

"R. J. Walker has, on the 5th ballot been elected United States Senator, to wit, Walker 44, Plummer 18, Poindexter 12, Wilkins 8. The editors of the Mississippi (Van Buren) were yesterday elected public printers over a single whig opponent by a majority of fourteen. Resolutions have been introduced into the house nominating Judge White for the presidency—they have not yet been called up, and woe to them when they are. You may rather expect a nomination of the democratic ticket by our legislature than the passage of these resolutions. I do not know that an attempt will be made by the friends of the administration to get a nomination but it can be done.

A fatal duel was fought just without the corporation of Clinton, eight miles hence, yesterday morning, between Judge Isaac Caldwell and Col. Gwyn, register of the Land Office at that place, in which both were killed—Caldwell receiving a wound in the abdomen a little above and anterior to the right hip bone, ranging an inch within the cavity and a little up, the ball entering the left arm below the elbow. Gwyn receiving two wounds the one proving mortal having penetrated the lungs. Each had their friends and took their stands at thirty paces—to fire after the word was given, then advance and fire at pleasure being armed with four pistols each not over twelve inches in length—Caldwell fired three times Gwyn four—they did not get nearer than twenty or twenty-five yards of each other."

N. B. I have just learned that Col. Gwyn is not dead but that there is some hope of his living.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Kentucky, now in Europe, to his friend in this country, dated

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15, 1835.

"My main object is, and has been, to ascertain the state of government, education, morals and religion, in the different nations of Europe, for which purpose I have regularly noted down, whatever I believed to be facts, upon these subjects. I have written to Frazer, something respecting the British press, which (making due allowance for national and political prejudices) is, in my opinion, conducted with decorum, dignity and ability.

To this there are many exceptions, for the most scurrilous paper on earth, is the Liverpool Standard. For example, speaking of the president of the United States, the editor says, that—"he is a brar; he is the idol of the most numerous, and, consequently, the most savage portion of the Democracy." "He is a republican madman—ferocious, proud, arrogant, obstinate, furious, positive, ignorant, vain, irascible, &c.!! His native pride, is only exceeded by his ignorance. We take him to be a fair representative of the indigenous arrogance, which is observable and ludicrous in the mixed community of whites and blacks over which he rules."!! There is a specimen of decency, from the Liverpool Standard! I defy any editor, from Maine to Louisiana to beat it in Billingsgate scurrility. You know, that I was in politics opposed to General Jackson, but when I read the above, my blood boiled, and I felt the strongest disposition, to cowhide, the unprincipled and shameless, mercenary, hirling, who wrote it. But this is the occupation of several of the editors belonging to the high tory party here. What they want in arguments, they supply in scurrility, and pour out torrents of abuse upon the friends of freedom, both at home and abroad. But all the tory editors, do not behave in this manner, no doubt, several of them are gentlemen, and have some respect for decency and truth.

A packet from the Treasury, addressed to the Messrs. de Rothschild, and containing the instructions of the Secretary, accompanied by a special power, appointing them the agents of the United States to receive the payments due under the treaty of 1831, is forwarded herein. The copy of a letter from this Department to Mr. Pageot is also enclosed for your perusal.

I believe, almost all the principal editors in London have agents or correspondents throughout Europe and in the United States. Some of these agents,

either through ignorance or intentionally grossly misrepresent our morals and institutions.

One thing remarkable, has struck me in Europe, the profound ignorance, that almost generally prevails, respecting the United States. It is true, the learned Statesmen of these countries and the intelligent merchants of London, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, &c. are tolerably well acquainted, with the character of our government and leading men; and with our staple commodities, our commerce and rising prosperity. But the great body of the people, know but little of the social state of our people, especially of you people west of the Alleghany mountains; you will be astonished, to hear that even some British editors of newspapers, consider the Kentuckians as semi-barbarians!! This is not to be wondered at, when we consider, the erroneous description given of us by travellers; and when I inform you, that I could not find a history of the United States in any bookshop, in most of the cities which I have visited, which shews that such works are not in demand. I have met with many intelligent people, who really thought they knew more of the United States than I did, and who would scarcely believe me, when I attempted to correct their erroneous ideas of the people of the west; when I told many of these islanders, that Lexington has a University, a Law-School, a medical school, excellent male and female academies, and a city Library; that there was a Railroad, from Lexington to Frankfort; that the State of Ohio, which in 1800, had but 45,000 inhabitants, has now population of a million, that hundreds of steamboats are on the Western waters; in short, when I described the people of the Western States, as they deserved, my auditors, stared and looked, as if they did not believe me. Upon the subject of slavery, these people are absolutely insane. They know nothing of the condition of slaves in Kentucky. The other evening, when I was conversing with some persons on this subject, one gentleman, wished "that all the slaves in the United States would rise up, and cut their masters throats." Sir, said I to him, if I found you exciting my slaves (if I had any) to cut my throat, I would take down my rifle, and shoot you as I would do a dog. He looked at me in such a manner, that I expected, he would attempt to knock me down."

DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

No. 1.—*Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Barton.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, June 29, 1835.

THOMAS P. BARTON, Esq. &c. &c.

SIR: So much time will have elapsed before this despatch can reach you, since the passage of the law by the French Chambers placing at his disposition of the King the funds to fulfil the treaty with the United States, that it is presumed the intention of the French Government will have been by that period disclosed. It is proper, therefore, in the opinion of the President, that you should receive your last instructions in relation to it. It has always been his intention that the Legation of the United States shall leave France if the treaty were not fulfilled. You have been suffered to remain after the departure of Mr. Livingston, under the expectation that the Government of France would find in all that has occurred its obligation to proceed forthwith to the fulfilment of it, as soon as funds were placed in its hands. If this expectation is disappointed, you must ask for your passports, and return to the U. States. If no movement has been made on the part of France, and no intimation given to you, or to the banker of the U. States, who is the authorized agent of the Treasury, to receive the instalments due, of the time that payment will be made, you are instructed to call upon the Duke de Broglie, and request to be informed what are the intentions of the Government in relation to it, stating that you do so by orders of your Government, and with a view to regulate your conduct by the information you may receive from him. In the present agitated state of France, it is the particular desire of the President that your application should be made in the most conciliatory tone, and your interview with the Duke marked by expressions as coming from your Government, of great personal respect for that Minister, and of an anxious desire for the safety of the King of France. If the Duke should inform you that the money is to be paid on any fixed day, you will remain in France; otherwise you will apply for your passports, and state the reason to be that the treaty of indemnity has not been executed by France.

The President especially directs that you should comply with these instructions so early, that the result may be known here before the meeting of Congress, which takes place on the 7th of December next.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSYTH.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, Sept. 14, 1835.

THOMAS P. BARTON, Esq. &c. &c.

SIR: So much time will have elapsed before this despatch can reach you, since the passage of the law by the French Chambers placing at his disposition of the King the funds to fulfil the treaty with the United States, that it is presumed the intention of the French Government will have been by that period disclosed. It is proper, therefore, in the opinion of the President, that you should receive your last instructions in relation to it. It has always been his intention that the Legation of the United States shall leave France if the treaty were not fulfilled. You have been suffered to remain after the departure of Mr. Livingston, under the expectation that the Government of France would find in all that has occurred its obligation to proceed forthwith to the fulfilment of it, as soon as funds were placed in its hands. If this expectation is disappointed, you must ask for your passports, and return to the U. States. If no movement has been made on the part of France, and no intimation given to you, or to the banker of the U. States, who is the authorized agent of the Treasury, to receive the instalments due, of the time that payment will be made, you are instructed to call upon the Duke de Broglie, and request to be informed what are the intentions of the Government in relation to it, stating that you do so by orders of your Government, and with a view to regulate your conduct by the information you may receive from him. In the present agitated state of France, it is the particular desire of the President that your application should be made in the most conciliatory tone, and your interview with the Duke marked by expressions as coming from your Government, of great personal respect for that Minister, and of an anxious desire for the safety of the King of France. If the Duke should inform you that the money is to be paid on any fixed day, you will remain in France; otherwise you will apply for your passports, and state the reason to be that the treaty of indemnity has not been executed by France.

The President especially directs that you should comply with these instructions so early, that the result may be known here before the meeting of Congress, which takes place on the 7th of December next.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSYTH.

COLD WEATHER.

—We have had three

or four days of extreme cold weather.

The thermometer has not risen higher than 16 deg. since Tuesday. Yesterday morning, at sun rise, it stood at 6 deg. below zero, and the cold was intense throughout the day, notwithstanding an unclouded sky and a bright sun. We think it probable that the Ohio River is closed, so as to prevent navigation above Louisville.—*Lex. Intelligencer.*

The Locomotive has not made a trip this week, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.—*Ib.*

Election of City Officers.—A meeting of the Board of Councilmen for the City of Lexington was held on Saturday last, T. P. Hart was elected Chairman, with a salary of 200 dollars per annum. The following are the officers for the ensuing year.

II. Bodley, City Clerk.

John F. Pierson, Attorney.

C. H. Wickliffe, Marshal.

N. L. Finney, Printer.

John Wirt, Collector.

Thos. W. Hawkins, Treasurer.

Samuel Fitch, Surveyor.

W. C. Bell, Assessor.

George Norton, Assistant Assessor.

B. C. Wood, Day Watchman.

Levin Young, Capt. Night Watch.

Edw. J. Pullen, Jas. Krusor and Cor-

nelius Hendricks, Night Watchmen.

Laban Headington, Clerk of the

Market.

Jno. Ingles and E. J. Pullen, Weigh-

ers.

Wm. Vanpelt, Inspector Weights and

Measures.

A. B. Evans, Keeper of Grave Yard.

Wood Inspectors.—Ward No. 1. A.

W. Pinckard; No. 2, J. W. Trumbull;

No. 3, H. Maguire; No. 4, B. G. Thom-

as.

SYNOPSIS of the Expenditures of the

City of Lexington, taken from the pub-

lished account of the Mayor and Coun-

cilmen, for the year 1835.

SALARIES,

Night Watch, \$1527 35

Mayor, Marshal, Clerk, Day Watch, \$2265 88

Surveyor, 121 00

City School and Books, 659 17

Attending, &c., Pottersfield, 270 00

Elections, 107 31

15 00

Jno. Wirt's commission, 720 29

56568 00

PAUPERS.

Keeping, Nursing, &c.

Doctors' Bills,

135 35

REPAIRS

